An Effort to Pass a Law Like That in Missouri.

SENATOR BARKSDALE'S BILL

Designed to Prevent Corrupt Practic in Elections, Limit Candidates, Expenses and Prescribe the Duties of Candidates and Committees.

Following is the full text of Senator Larksdale's bill to regulate elections in this State, which was introduced recenty in the Legislature. It is practically the same as the law now in force in the State of Missouri:

Bill to prevent corrupt or bribery in elections, to limit the expenses of candidates and political committees, and providing penalties and remedies for violations of this act, and declaring void under pertain conditions elections in which the provisions of this act or any of them have been riolated.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That every person who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, give, lend or agree to give or lend, or shall offer, promise, or promise to procure or endeavor to procure any money or valuable considerto procure any money or valuable consider-mion to or from any person on behalf of any voter or to or for any other person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or shall corrupally do any such act as afore-ssid on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any votestors, that are access who shall voted or refrained from voting at any election; that every person who shall directly or laduectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, give or promise to procure or endeavor to procure any office, place or employment, public or private, to or from any voter or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any person, in order to induce or to or for any person, in order to induce such voter so vote or refram from voting, or shall corruptly do any such act aforesaid on account of any voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election; that every person who shall directly or indirectly, by himself or any other person on his behalf make any such glit, loan offer, promise procurement or agreement as aforesaid, to or for any gerson in order to induce such person to procure or to endeavor to procure, the election of any person to a public office of the vote of any voter at any election; that every person who shall, upon or in consequence of any such glit, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement, procure or engage, promise or endeavor to procure, the election of any person to a public office or the cote of any voter at oter to vote or tefrain from voting, procure, the election of any person to a public office or the vote of any voter at any election, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction be punished by confinement in the state penitentiary not less than nor more than five years; that no person shall advance or pay, or that he had any proper to a for that no person shall advance or pay, or cause to be paid any money to or for the use of any person, with the linent that such morey or any part thereof shall be expended in bribery at any election, or shall knowingly pay, or cause to be paid, any money, wholly or in part, expended in bribery at any election; and any person so offending shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penlientiary for a term of not less than two years and not more than five years; and for every such offence he shall also forfeit the sum of (500) five hundred dollars, with costs of suit, to any person who shall sue for the same in the name of the state of Virgirla, to the use of the person suing in any circuit court in this state having any circuit of the version of the defendgirla, to the use of the person suing in any circuit court in this state having jurisdiction of the person of the defend-ant: provided always, that the foregoing enactment shall not extend to be construed to extend to any money paid or agreed to be paid for or on account of any legal expenses bona fide incurred at or con-reming any election.

PENALTY FOR BRIBERY.

The following persons shall also be deemed guilty of bribery at elections, and shall be punished accordingly:
First. Every voter who shall before or during any election, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any person on his behalf, recoive, agree or contract for any money, after or loan or valuable consideration, of the principle or principle. gift or loan or valuable consideration, or-fice, place or employment, public or pri-vate, for himself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote or from re-frainting or agreeing to refrain from vot-ing at any election. Second. Every person who shall, after any election, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his be-

himself or by any other person on his behalf, receive any money or valuable consideration on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting at any election; and any person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county fall not less than one month par more than one very than one month nor more than one year, and fined not exceeding five hundred dol-

Any candidate for a public office or any person seeking to become the nominee of any party as such candidate who, within ten easy prior to any primary election or meeting held to select delegates to a convention to nominate a candidate for the public office which he seeks to obtain, or who within sixty days prior to the the public office which he seeks to outain, or who within sixty days prior to the election whereat an incumbent for the office so sought by him is chosen, corruptly, by himself or by any other person, directly or indirectly, gives or provides or pays, wholly or in part or promises to pay, wholly or in part, the expense of giving or constitute any ment dripk entertainproviding any meat, drink, entertain-ment or provision to or for any person for ment or provision to or for any person for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person or any other persons or to give or refrain from giving his vote at such election, shall be suilty of a misdemeanor, and upon-conviction thereof shall be fined five hurdred dollars for each offence, and onfined in fail not exceeding one year for

each offence.

Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or any other person on his behalf, make use of or threaten to make use of any force, violence or restraint or inflict or threaten to inflict, by strainf or inflict or threaten to inflict, by himself or by any other person, any tem-poral or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting at any elec-tion or who shall by abduction, duress or any fraudulent device or contrivance, im-pede or prevent the free exercise of the franchise of any elector, or shall thereby commel, induce, or prevail upon any eleccompel, induce, or prevail upon any elec-tor either to give or refrain from giving tor either to give or retrain from giving his vote at any electicn, shall be guilfy of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month and not more than one year, and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.

OFFIENCE OF PERSONATION.

A person shall, for all purpose of this

A person shall, for all purpose of this act, be deemed gullty of the offence of act, be deemed gullty of the offence of personation who, at any election held pursuant to the laws of the State, applies for a ballot-paper in the name of some other person, whether that name be that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person, or who, having woted once at any election for a ballot-paper in his own name or any other name; and any person who commits the offence of personation, or who aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of that offence thall be gullty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term Begin

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it we years.

No candidate for Congress or for any public orfice in this State or in any county, district or municipality thereof, which office is to be filled by popular election, shall, by himself or by or through any agent or agents, committee or organization or any person or persons whatsotion or any person or persons whatse tion or any person or persons whatsoever, in the aggregate pay out or expend
or promise or agree to offer to pay, contribute or expend any money or other valnable thing in order to secure or aid in
securing his nomination or election or the
nomination or election of any other person or persons, or both such nomination
and election, to any office to be voted for
at the same election or in aid of any party or measure, in excess of a sum to be ty or measure, in excess of a sum to b ty, or measure, in excess of a sum to be determined upon the following basis, namely: For five thousand voters or less, one hundred dollars; for each one hundred voters over five thousand and under twenty-five thousand, two dollars; for each one hundred voters and over fifty thousand, one dollar; and for each one hundred voters over fifty thousand, fifty sents the number of voters to be ascer-

of not less than two years or more than

cents-the number of voters to be ascercents—the number of voters to be ascer-tained by the total number of votes cast for the candidates for such office at the last preceding regular election held to fill the same; and any payment, contribution or expenditure or promise, agreement or offer to pay, contribute or expend any money or valuable thing in excess of said sum, for such objects or purposes is here-by declared unlawful. by declared unlawful. AS TO CONTRIBUTIONS. Every person who shall be a candi-cate before any caucus or convention or at any primary election or at any elec-tion for any State, county, city, township, district or municipal office, or for senate or representative in the General Assemble

of Virginia, or for senator or representa tives in the Congress of the United States, tives in the Congress of the United States, shall, within thirty days after the election held to fill such office or place, make out and file with the officer empowered by law to issue certificates of election to such office or place, and a duplicate thereof with the clerk of the county court for any county in which such candidate residue. A statement in writing, which sides, a statement in writing, which statement and duplicate shall be subscribed and sworm to by such candidate before an officer authorized to administer oaths, setting forth in detail all sums of money contributed, disbursed, promised by him, and to the best of his knowledge and bel'ef by any persons or person in his behalf, wholly or in part, person in his beliant, wholly of his particle endeavoring to secure or in any way in connection with his nomination or election to such office or place, or in connection with the election or of any other persons at said elections, and showing persons at said elections, and showing the dates when the persons to whom and the purposes for which all such sums were paid, expended, or promised. Such statements shall also set forth that the same is as full and expict as affiant is able to make it. No officer or board authorized by law to issue commissions or certificates of election shall issue a comcertificates of election shall issue a com

certificates of election shall issue a commission or certificate of election to any such person until such statements shall have been so made, verified and filed by such persons with said officer.

Any person failing to comply with the above provisions by failing to file said statement in the manner and form above prescribed, shall be l'able to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, to be received in an action brought in the name of the State by the attorney-general, or by the Commonwealth's attorney of the county of the candidate's residence—the amount of said fine to be fixed within the above l'mit by the jury, and to be paid into the school fund of said county.

No person shall enter upon the duties No person shall enter upon the duties of any elective office until he shall have filed the statement and duplicate provided for in this act, nor shall he receive any salary or any emolument for any period prior to the filing of the same.

PREFERRING CHARGES. At any time during the term of the laws of this State, or under the charter of any city therein, the person who receives the next highest number of vo'es for such office at the election at which such public officer was elected as shown by the official count, may present an application in writing verified by his affidavit, to the Attorney-General setting forth one or more of the following charges against such public officer,—low wit: That at the election at which such public officer was elected, the total amount expended, contributed or incurred by such officer exceeded the sum allowed the laws of this State, or under the charby such officer exceeded the sum allowed by this act for such candidate, or that votes were secured by him or his agent or agents, by some political party, of which party such public officer was a nomine, or by which he was supported, or the agent or agents of such committee or organization, by paying, contributing or offering or promising to contribute money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward, or by some promise or influence, the giving of such vote or votes, or that votes were withheld from such applicants by reason of such practices, by or on behalf of such officer, agent, committee or organization, or by reason of some act on behalf of such officer declared by this act to be un'awful; and further setting forth that the applicant desires said Attorney-General to bring an action to have such public office declared vacant on account of said office declared vacant on account of said office declared vacant on account of sald violations of the laws concerning the election. Such application shall be accompanied by a bond to the State of Virginia in the penalty of one thousand dollars, subscribed by two sureties, who shall justify as freeholders of the State, and in double the amount of such penalty exclusive of all their debts and liabiliti s and property exempt by law from levy and sale under execution, such bond to be conditioned for the payment to the

be conditioned for the payment to State of all taxable costs and disbut ments for which it may become liable for or on account of such action. It shall be the duty of the Attornsy-General, within ton days after the receipt of such application and tood, to begin an action against such public effects or to instruct the Commenweal h's Attorney of the county in which such public officer resides, to bring such action within ten days after such notice, to have said office declared vacant, and for such other and further relief appropriate in such action against the usurper of any office or franchise. Such action shall be deemed to be and shall be conducted according to the rules prescribed for an action against the usurper of an office or It shall be the duty of the Attorney action against the usurrer of an office or franchise; and it shall be the duty of any commonwealth's attorney to bring such action within ten days after receipt of such notice from the Attorney-General.

AGAINST THE STATE In case the Attorney-General and Commonwealth's Attorney shall neglect Commonwealth's Attorney shall neglect or refuse to bring such action within the time limited in this act, if sha'l be lawful for the applicant to bring such action in the name of the State, but at his own expense, and by his attorney or attorneys, and in any action so brought by said applicant no recovery for costs and disbursements shall be had against the State, provided, that any case, whether instituted by the Attorney-General or the Commonwealth's Attorney, or by the ap-

HAMMOND, FLORIST,

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plicant in person, if the court shall, at any time pending such action, find that the bond given as aforesaid is inalequate in amount to cover the cost accrued or likely to accrue in the cause, or shall find any surety or sureties insufficient, additional bond or other sureties may be required by the court, within such time and upon such terms as the court may order, and upon failure to comply with any such order of the court such action may be dismissed at the cost of the applicant and his sureties.

S.ch action shall have a preference on the docket of any court of the State in which the same shall be pending over all other civil actions whatever.

If it shall be determined in any such action that any one or more of the

action that any one or more of the charges as defined in this act, and set forth in the petition, has been sustained, excluding such defendant from such office excluding such defendant from such office and in favor of the State or plaintiff as the case may be, subject to the provisions of the next succeeding sections, and for the cost of the action. But if no one of the charges set forth in the petition in said cause be sustained, judgment shall be rendered against the applicant, and his sureties on the bond or bonds for the cost of such action.

In any such act n such applicant, upon his own metion or the motion of the Gefendart, shall be made a party plaintiff; and in any case in which such applicant shall be a party, if judgment of

plaintiff; and in any case in which such applicant shall be a party, if judgment of ouster against the defendant shall be rendered, as provided in this act, said judgment shall award such office to have applicant, unless it shall be further deemed in such action upon appropriate pleading and proof by defendant that some act has been done or committed which would have ground in a similar action against such plaintiff had he been declared elected to such office for a judgment of ouster against him; and if it shall be so determined at the trial such office shall be in the judgment declared vacant, and shall thereupon be filled by appointment or new election, as may be otherwise provided by jaw regarding such office.

NO EXCUSES. NO EXCUSES.

No person shall be excused from answering any question on trial as such action relating to any of the acts claimed to have been committed by any party thereto, or any of the persons, committees or organizations mentioned in this act, on the ground that such answer would tend to incriminate or degrade such person or witness. But no such answer or answers shall be used or be evidenced against such witness in any criminal action, prosecution or proceeding whatever.

tion, prosecution or proceeding whatever Ever: two or more re sons who shall Ever, two or more je sons who shall be elected, appointed, chosen or associated for the purpose, wholly or in part, of raising, collecting or disbursing money, for election purposes, and every two or more persons who shall co-operate in the raising, collection or disbursement or in controlling or directing the raising, collecting or disbursement of money used or to be used in furtherance of the election or defeat the election to public office of any person or any class or number of persons, or in furtherance of the enactment or to defeat the enactment of ber of persons, or in furtherance of a any law or ordinance or constitut! provision, shall be deemed a political committee with n the meaning of this act

committee within the meaning of this act.
Every pel't'eal committee shall appoint and constantly maintain a treasurer to receive, keep, and disburse all sums of money which may be collected or received or disbursed by such committee or by any of its members, for any of the purposes mentioned in this ac', for which such committee exists or acts; and, unless such treasurer is first appointed and thereafter maintained, it shall be unlawful and a violation of this act for a political committee or any of its mema political committee or any of its mem-bers to collect, receive or disburse money for any such purpose. All money col'ect-ed or received or disbursed by any political committee or by any member thereof, for any of the purposes mentioned in this act, and for which such committee exists net, and for which such committee exists or acts, shall be paid over and made to pass through the hands of the treasurer of such committee, and shall be disbursed by him; and it shall be unlawful and a violation of this act for any political committee, or for any member or members of a political committee, to disburse or expend money for any of the objects or purposes mentioned in this act, and for which such committee exists or acts, until the money so disbursed or expended shall have passed through the hands of the treasurer of such political committee.

the treasurer of such political committee.
MUST KEEP A STATEMENT. MUST KEEP A STATEMENT.
Every treasurer of a political committee, and every person who shall at any time act as such treasurer, shall, whenever he receives or disburses money as such treasurer, or for or on account of any of the object for purposes monitional any of the objects or purposes mentioned in this act, immediately enter and here-after keep, in a proper book or books to be provided and preserved by him, a full and true detailed statement and account of each and every sum of money so re-ceived or disbursed by him, setting forth in such statement the sum so received or disbursed as the case may be, and the date when and the person from whom received, or to whom paid, as the case may be, and the object and purpose for which such sum was received or dis-

Every treasurer of a political com-mittee, as defined in this act, and every Every treasurer of a political canimitiee, as defined in this act, and every person who shall act as such treasurer, shall, within thirty days after each and every election, whether State, county, city, municipal, township or district elecalon, in or concerning or in connection alon, in or concerning or in connection with which he shall have received or disbursed money for any of the objects or purposes mentioned in this act, prepare and file in the office of the clerk of the County Court in which such treasurer resides, a full, true, and detailed account and statement, subscribed and sworn to by him before an officer authorized to advise the courts of the section of the court and statement. by him before an efficer authorized to ad-minister oaths, setting forth each and every sum of money received or disbursed by him for any of the objects or pur-poses menti-med in this act within the period beginning ninety days before such election, and ending on the day on which such statement is filed the date of each receipt and each disbursement, the name of the person from whom received or to of the person from whom received or to whom paid, and the object or purpose for which the same was received, and the object or purpose for which disbursed Such statement shall set forth the unpaid debts and obligations of any of sich committee, with the nature and amount of each, and to whom owing, in detail, and if there are no unpaid debts or obligations of each and to whom owing, in detail, and if there are no unpaid debts or obligations of each committee, such states.

and if there are no unpaid debts or obligations of such committee, such statement shall state such facts.

Every officer or board required by
law to issue certificates of election or
commissions as the result of elections
shall receive and file in his office and
there keep, as part of the records thereof,
for four years after they are filed, all
statements and accounts required by this
act to be filed with him, and cause the act to be filed with him, and cause the act to be filed with him, and cause the same to be published in two or more daily papers published in the city of Richmond, Va. Such statements and accounts shall, at all reasonable times, be open to public inspection. After four years succeeding the filing of such statements, they shall be destroyed by such officer or his successor. Copies of such statement certified by such officer, under seal-of his office, of any such statement or statements, and of any such statement or statements, and any copy so certified shall be admitted in evidence in all courts with like force and effect as the original would have if

Every treasurer of a political committee, as defined in this act, who shall willfully fall, neglect or refuse to make out, verify, and file the statement required by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeaner, and upon a conviction shall 3900 Williamsburg Avenue.

be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and confined in jall not more than three months.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS.

Every treasurer of a political committee, and every person who shall receiv any money to be applied to any of the purposes mentioned in this act, who shall purposes mentioned in this act, who shall either neglect or fail to keep a correct book or books of accounts, setting forth all the details required to be set forth in the account and statement contemplated in this act, that the book or books need not be subscribed or sworn to, with intent to conceal the receipt or disbursements of any such sum received or disbursed by him or by any other person, or the purany such sum received or disbursed by him or by any other person, or the purpose or object for which the same was received or disbursed or to conceal the fact that there is any unpaid debt or obligation of such treasurer or committee, or the nature or amount thereof, or to whom owing, in detail; or, mutilate, deface or destroy any such book or books of account, with intent to conceal any fact disclosed by such book or books; or, fail to file the statement and account confail to file the statement and account cor templated by said act within five days templated by said act within live days after he shall receive notice in writing, signed by five resident freeholders of the county in which such treasurer or political committee or person resides, requesting him to file statement and account, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than two or more than siy months. than six months.

than six months.

In any contest over the election of any officer in this Commonwealth, it is alleged in the notice of contest of the contestant that the provisions or any of them of this act has been violated by or in behalf of the contestee, and it so appear upon the trial of said contest, then said election shall be declared null and of no effect, unless it also appear upon the trial of said contest, then said election shall be declared null and of no effect unless it also appear upon the trial of said contest. void and of no effect, unless it you and or no effect, unless it also ap-pears that the contestant is entitled to the office for which he is contesting or that he has been guilty of violating the

that he has been guilty of violating the provisions or any of them of this act, or that they have been violated in his behalf.

All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

This act shall be in force from its passage.

HOUSE BILL.

The Ayers' Bill Calling for a Constitutional Convention.

Little business of general interest was transacted by the Committee on General Laws at its meeting yesterday. The Whitehead State Board of Health

The Whitehead State Board of Health bill was withdrawn, and a similar measure to be presented by Senator Le Cato will be introduced in the Senato. The Bland Child Labor bill and the Dupuy Insurance bill will be considered by this committee on the 18th instant. The bill to submit to a vote o. the people the question of calling a constitutional convention, providing for elecing delegates to, and organizing the same, introduced by Mr. Ayers, differs very materially from the bill offered by Mr. Flood in the Senate.

The bill introduced by Mr. Ayers pro-

Mr. Flood in the Senate.

The bill introduced by Mr. Ayers provides for an election to be held on the fourth Thursday in May, nineteen hundred, and in the event the vote is in favor of the convention, further provides for an election of delegales to be held on the fourth Thursday in August, nineteen hundred, and the assembling of the convention on the fourth Thursday in November, nineteen hundred.

The bill further provides for districting

vention on the fourth Thursday in November, nineteen hundred.

The bill further provides for districting the State for members practically upon the basis of the apportionment and districts now existing for the election of members of the House of Delegates.

Under the bill the convention will be composed of one hundred members.

The bill also provides that the delegates to the convention, shall receive the same pay and mileage now allowed members of the General Assembly, and that the convention shall te the judge of its own privileges and elections.

The bill introduced by Mr. Flood in the Senate, provides for an election to be held on the fourth Thursday in May, nineteen hundred and one, and leaves the next General Assembly to provide for the election of delegates to the convention. Under Mr. Flood's bill the convention would not assemble before nineteen hundred and two, but under the bill introdued by Mr. Ayers, the convention would assemble this fall.

RECEPTION IN ASHLAND.

Dr. Stair Entertains Faculty of Randolph Macon. ASHLAND, VA., Jan. 13.—Special.—

ASHLAND, VA., Jan. 13.—Special.—Miss Lee Gleveosa Cook will be in Ashland Sunday and Monday in the interest of the temperance cause. She will give a talk to-morrow afternoon at the college chapel, and an entertainment in the Town Hall on Monday evening. A reception was tendered last night at Dr. Starr's to the members of the faculty of Randolph-Macon College and their families.

Intermediate examinations will begin

at Randolph-Macon College on the 231.

Dr. W. G. Starr, who has been ill for the past week, is recovering.

Bishop and Mrs. Granberv have gone

Bishop and Mrs, Granbery have gone to Richmond to remain several weeks. Miss Florence Vaughan, of Richmond, has been a guest of Mrs. I. N. Vaughan Mr. Rutherfoord Fleet, who has been ill for several weeks, is improving and hopes soon to resume his duties in the Metropolitan Bank, Richmond.

Mr. John H. Hartman and wife, who have resided here for the past several months, will leave soon for Winston-Salem, N. C., where they will reside in Mrs. Dr. R. S. Vest, of Gwathmey, who has been very ill of grip, is convalescing.
Mrs. Allen Maury has returned to her
home at Gwathney, after a pleasant
visit to relatives in South Carolina.

Matthews County Notes. FITCHETTS, VA., Jan. 12.—Special.— Monday was Mathews County Court-day, and quite a large crowd assembled at the village, but nothing transpired of any

Mrs. Lucie Keeble Foster, quite an aged lady, of Guzn's Island, died very suddenly Tuesday.

Cures Dandruff, Falling Hair, Brittle Hair and all Scalp Troubles, such as Itching, Eczema, Eruptions, etc. Purely Vegetable, harmless and reliable.

Gure Guaranteed even after all other remedies have failed,

A NEW YORKER WRITES:

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THE RICHMOND GRAIN ELEVATOR

How Grain is Handled in Bulk and Transferred by the Railroad.

THE GRAIN'S LONG JOURNEY.

How the Grain is Unloaded from the Cars and Placed in the Bins, Mammoth Scales for Weighing the Same.

At all large railroad centres and seaport cities, through which grain is handled, it is necessary that there should be a grain elevator, in which to store it in order that it may be transferred from car to car or ship-board, as the case may be. In these elevators the grain is stored from time to time during the year until it is called for or shipped to some foreign port.

At Richmond, the C. and O. elevator stands on the corner of Tenth and Byro street on the James River Division of the C. & O. This elevator has been at this point only about seven years, having been erected in 1836 by the railroad to take the place of the elevator on Seventeenta street, which was destroyed by fire about

that time.

The present clevator is not as large as the one which was destroyed and was erected on its present site in order to be nearer the mass and the grain coming from the west over the James River Di-

from the west ever the same vision.

The building is made of wood and covered with corrugated iron. From the roof of the tower to the ground below is about one hundred and thirty feet. The elevator contains twenty-three bins, each of the capacity of 6,600 bushels, making the capacity of the sevator about 130,000 bushels.

The machinery of the elevator, the

The machinery of the elevator, the grain cups, etc., are run by an eagline of lorty-horse power, which is ample for its requirements.

On the first floor of the elevator is the delivery-room, in which are the spouts of all bins. From these spouts the grain is drawn from the bins above into bags and are hauled away. and are hauled away.
GREAT DISTANCE.

GREAT DISTANCE.

A very peculiar thing about a grain elevator, is the distance from the first to the second floor. That of the Richmond elevator is about 100 feet. The reason of this is that the space between the floor is occupied by the huge bins which receive the grain and which take up the entire building. As a start is made to ascend the long narrow stair, that leads up to the top of the building, one is such prised at the dense darkness above, for the stairs assend through the center of the stairs ascend through the center of the building and is surrounded by the ta'l bins, through which no light can com-except from above through the small traj

After a journey of one hundred steps upward the second floor, which is on top of the hins, is reached. These look like bottomiess pits and seem to be opening their sombre jaws to engulf what ever comes too near them. All is darkness within them and the only way down their thems on the second second in the second second is the second sec within them and the only way down their seeming endless depth is by means of a narrow iron ladder down one of the sides. On the floor above this, is the scales on which the grain is weighed before going into the bins. There are two of these mammoth scales, each of the capacity of 60,000 pounds. Above these are two spouts, which empty the grain into the scales. From the scales run spouts to the bin.

the bin.

A LONG TRIP.

When the grain is brought in on board of cars, the car is run in under the elevator sheds, one of which is on either side of the building and the grain is emptted from the bottom of the car into a large hopper, which feeds the grain directly to the grain cups, as they run swiftly by. As the cups iill the grain is carried swiftly up to the top of the building, a distance of one hundred and twenty feet and is dumped into the scales. This continues until the scales show that 60,000 pounds of grain have been received when the cups are stopped and the scales are emptted into the bins. When all the bins have been filled, there are about 130,000 bushels under cover.

about 130,000 bushels under cover.
Grain can be received or delivered from ooth sides of the elevator at the sam

On the top floor of the elevator are four tanks filled with water which is used in case of fire and from their great height considerable force can be had on the

ground floor.

While the elevator is in operation the air is filled with the dust of the grain and the floors and steps are slippery with it.

The officials are very courteous in showing strangers over the elevator and seem to take pleasure in doing so.

SUGAR-BEET INDUSTRIES.

They Will Bring Thousands of Dollars to the Farmers and Laborers.

Sugar-beet factories are to become part of Virginia's numerous One large plant is already under way at Fredericksburg, another is to be built soon on James river, near Richmond and one at West Point.

one at West Point.

It is very encouraging to the Virginia farmers to know that these plants will be established.

be established.

Next spring the fields will be verdant with the beet product. Every farmer who can will raise sugar beets. It is a weil-known fact that 60 per cent of the sugar used in this country comes from sugar-beets. They are a source of annual revenue to many States in the Union, reconstruct to millions of dollars.

amounting to millions of dollars.

The surar-beet growing and industries in Virginia will turn at least \$300,000 year-ly into the hands of the farmers and laboring men of the State.

A great test on the various farms will

eade this year in regard to sugar-bee

Why Christmas Was Dall.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, VA. Jan. 13.—
Special.—Christmas has been here and
gone and left no sign. The "oldest inhabitant" does not remember a dul'er
occasion of the sort. The small boy and
cracker was but little on hand. We are
living under local option, and living under local option, and this may have something to do with this state of affairs. And old darkey remarked that Mr. Maben's alum water might do for a summer drin but when you come to getting ice it wan' worth a cent. We have had a fine ice spell and everybody has supplied them

selves.

I never heard so little political discussion in my life as at this time. It may be the calm which precedes the storm. The free-silver craze of '96 will hardly be revived, and Col. Bryan will have be revived, and Col. Bryan will have to adopt some other watchword. The Times has done a great work in educating the people politically. The only trouble has been to get them to read it. The disappearance of Mrs. Yager from Richmond has created some interest about

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Commencing Monday,

and as long as they last, we will sell all our odds and ends of Lace Curtains at less than cost. If you want them for one or two windows we will save you a nice little margin-Poles and fixtures FREE with every pair.

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over, and in order to clear them out, have decided to price them Twenty-five per cent. off. You can be pleased with what we have to show, and the prices are sure to satisfy you.

Remnants of Carpets,

Oil Cloths, and Mattings—some of them twelve to eighteen yards—enough to cover a small room. One Dollar Ca.pet only Fifty Cents—and a like reduction on all remnants.

Cooking Stoves and Ranges—

All guaranteed to be good cooks and bakers. Triumph Steel Ranges are unequalled. Heating Stoves—round and square—Self-Feeders and Open Franklins.

Nice, Warm, Fleecy Blankets.

Comforts, and Quilts. No need to want comfort, when you can get it for a trifle. Feather Eeds, Pillows, and Bolsters.

CHAMBER SUITS, PARLOR SUITS:

In fact, Furniture for every room in the House.



Weekly or Monthly Payments. You pay no advance-everything marked plain.

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home on Saturday night. In attempting to put a 33-calibre revolver on a shelf it fell from his hand, and striking the floor, exploded, striking him on his ankle, inflicting a very painful wound.

Rev. D. H. Rhodes, of Saumsville, Va. is assisting Rev. W. H. Book in a pro-tracted meeting at Hagerstown, Md.

Virginia has a faithful representative in the Transvaal in Miss Elia Agnew, of Nottoway county, the head of the Huguenot Seminary for girls at Walkerstroom General Joudert, the Dutch commanderin-chief, is the president of her board of trustees, and has been extremely kind and considerate The school was suf-Richmond has created some interest about here, as she was a visitor at the springs last season.

Woods ook Items.

WOODSTOCK, VA., Jan. 12-Special.
John Bruman has been appointed justice of the peace for Madison district. Shenandoah county, to fill the unexpired term left vacant by the death of B. J. Staunton.
Benjamin Litton, of near Lautz Mill, Va., met with a peculiar accident at his

Richmond, Va., January, 1909. To Our Many Patrons and the Public

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